



DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1888.

VOL. XIII: NO. 1111

B. C. EVANS CO

Profitable Reading for Intending Purchasers of Seasonable and Fashionable Goods

We have made some special low prices on various lines of goods for this week, and invite a special visit of inspection. Below we give a partial list of real bargains in high grade goods and promise to show you a many more when you visit our establishment.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY! FOR THIS WEEK ONLY!

Black Gros Grain Silk, high grade, wear guaranteed; worth \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3; this week \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.45, \$1.65 and \$2.10 per yard.

Black Gros Grain Silk, American goods, sold at 75c, \$1 and \$1.25; this week 50c, 75c, 95c per yard.

Black Fulle Francaise especially low, at \$1, \$1.15, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard.

Black all silk Tricotine, never offered at these prices before—50c, \$1.05, \$1.20 and \$1.40 per yard.

Black Satin Marvellous, \$1, \$1.20, \$1.40, \$1.65 per yard.

Black Pate de Saxe, a new weave, our price this week, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 per yard.

25 pieces Colored Satin, their value is 40c, 50c, 65c and 75c. This week, choice, 25c per yard.

20 pieces Colored Gros Grain Silk, formerly sold at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50. This week, choice, 75c per yard.

40 pieces Colored Satin Marvellous, former prices \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50. This week, one price, 90c per yard.

25 pieces Colored Noire, worth \$1.25, this week 75c per yard.

25 pieces Roman Pique Moire, well worth \$1.50; only \$1.25 per yard.

50 pieces Plush, all colors, high grade, 24 inches wide, only \$1.25 per yard.

44 pieces Plush, not quite as wide as the first but as good, \$1 per yard.

35 pieces Corduroy, all leading shades, well worth \$1; our price this week only 60c per yard.

Now, if ever, is the time to buy. Don't confine yourself to the above mentioned, but take a look through our entire stock.

B. C. EVANS CO.

Fort Worth, Texas.

W. W. HARRISON, President. H. C. HIZATT, Vice-President. SIDNEY MARTIN, Cashier. THE STATE NATIONAL BANK. Corner Main and Fourth Streets.

Cash Capital, \$300,000. Surplus Fund, \$50,000. DIRECTORS—W. W. Harrison, H. C. Hizatt, Sidney Martin, H. C. Hixatt, O. T. McCallan, Geo. W. Baker, S. D. Lee, Jr., W. C. Harrison, J. E. Cooper and J. O. Harrison.

City National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex. CAPITAL, \$150,000. SURPLUS, \$30,000. SAFETY Deposit Boxes, Fire and Burglar Proof, For Rent.

DIRECTORS—J. C. Sandage, O. M. Evans, T. T. D. Andrews, Chas. Schenker, Max Elger.

C. M. VANDERT, President. THOS. A. TIDBALL, Vice-President. H. HARRISON, Cashier. THE FORT WORTH NATIONAL BANK.

Capital Stock Paid Up, \$125,000.00. Surplus Fund, \$30,000.00. A general banking business transacted. Collections made and promptly remitted. Exchange drawn on all the principal cities of the world. Correspondence solicited. Collections made and promptly remitted. SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

DIRECTORS—John R. Hume, M. R. Boyd, E. R. Hixson, Sam O'Neil, D. G. Bennett, George Jackson, J. B. Harrell, W. B. Harrell and H. W. Harrell.

Transfers a General Banking Business.

W. D. KATMAN, President. E. E. CHANE, Vice-President. HOBAN, Cashier. THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF Ft. Worth.

Capital Paid in, \$500,000.00. Surplus Fund, \$35,570.66. DIRECTORS—J. C. Wright, Morgan Smith, O. W. Evans, C. J. Swann, W. A. Hixman, O. R. Graham, E. M. Wyman, R. F. Hixson, W. C. Newby, E. W. Taylor, R. E. Chas. E. M. Page, T. P. Davis, A. B. Smith, John R. Hume, J. E. Cooper and J. O. Harrison.

Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merchants. Fort Worth, Texas.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES. FOR ALL SCHOOLS AND ALL CHILDREN. LOWEST PRICES AND BEST ASSORTMENT.

Full Line Office Stationery and Blank Books. H. N. CONNER & CO., 207 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas. Exclusive Retail.

This cut shows the exact size of my \$24 Gold Filled Watch.

Open or Double Case, with Elgin for Waltham Movement.

Case guaranteed for 20 years. Will send watch on receipt of price. Will send any extra pre-paid.

Solid Silver Watches. Same size and movement, for \$13.50.

Fine Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks Silver and Plated ware. I will send any goods C. O. D. by express, subject to examination.

W. C. Pfaffle, 605 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex.

Store Burglarized. Special to the Gazette.

WILLIS, Tex., Oct. 21.—The store of R. H. Wood, a prominent merchant of Willis, was burglarized last night. The back door was pried open. After an entrance was effected the safe was broken open and all its valuables taken therefrom, which amounted to \$425 in money and about \$125 in railroad and mill checks. The checks were found this morning about half a mile from town. No arrests have been made yet.

Anderson. Correspondence of the Gazette.

ANDERSON, Tex., Oct. 20.—The grand jury adjourned on the 19th after finding twenty five bills.

D. G. May, a citizen of Willis, but who owns land in this county, killed a colored tenant on his place October 18. Mr. May surrendered to the officers and our grand jury brought an indictment against him for murder.

The court is now trying J. S. Mooring for killing Mose Camp. This is the third day.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Emperor William's Visit to Rome Has Been a Blow at the Hopes of the Vatican.

Bishops Have Been Instructed to Renew Their Agitation for Sympathy With the Pope.

The Remainder of the Emperor's Journey, the Czar and Family Will Visit Copenhagen—Other Matters.

Cable Letter. EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PLANS. (Copyrighted by Associated Press.) BERLIN, Oct. 20, 1888.

HE Emperor William is expected to arrive at Dresden station, near Potsdam, tomorrow, on his return from Italy.

He will go immediately to the Marble Palace, where he will pass the day in retirement with his family.

Monday is the birthday of the Empress, and the day will be quietly celebrated. No public fêtes will be held. The Emperor will visit Berlin in the afternoon, where he will receive the congratulations of the municipal authorities upon his return.

On Wednesday he will resume his itinerary, going to Blankenburg, where he will meet the Regent of Brunswick.

He will then visit Prince Bismarck, who will probably accompany him to Hamburg, where the Emperor is expected to arrive October 20, and where he will preside over the celebration of the entry of the House City into the Zilveren.

After leaving Hamburg the Emperor will visit Lüneburg, and on the 31st inst. he will pay the corner stone of the imperial palace of justice.

He will return to Berlin early in November, and will be present at the assembling of the Landtag. It is also added that he will receive the Czar on November 10.

The Russian imperial family will pass through Berlin on that date and the Czar will then repay Emperor William's recent visit.

The Czar and his family are going to visit Copenhagen, where they will join in the celebration of the "golden" anniversary of the accession of King Christian to the throne of Denmark. Arrangements for Emperor William's reception at Windsor Castle have been abandoned. He contemplates a voyage in the course of the winter to Lisbon and thence a journey to Madrid.

His decision on this matter is not final, but he has in contemplation a visit to the Spanish court.

His reception at Brussels early in the spring completes his tour of the continental courts, the English court remaining under imperial excommunication.

Berliners anticipate a dull winter. The court is still in mourning, and leading families are absent. The Emperor is now called William the Wanderer. He is either absorbed in work or travel.

It is settled that King Humbert will visit Berlin in the spring. The results of the Emperor's visit to Rome beyond a doubt have been a blow to the HOPES OF THE VATICAN.

The semi-official press here, having been instructed to maintain judicious silence, ignores the Vatican. Dissatisfaction, anger and discontent has arisen among the clericals in the Germania and Catholic organizations. It is admitted that the Emperor used the utmost tact in his interview with the Pope and Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State. But authentic advices from Rome, which are accepted as accurate by official and Catholic circles, also state that the Pope forced Emperor William a declaration that Germany could not encourage papal aspirations without endangering the present entente with the Italian government. From a member of the imperial attendants it became known that the Emperor William while telling King Humbert how the Pope had insisted on talking on the question of Rome said: "I had to destroy his illusions, and it was done of necessity." The Vatican does not rest uncomplacently or inactive. Cardinal Rampolla, besides instructing bishops to renew the agitation for sympathy with the Pope has prepared a statement explaining that His Holiness only consented to receive the Emperor after obtaining a formal declaration that the visit did not imply any recognition of the incorporation of Rome with Italy. The Archbishop of Cologne has issued a pastoral letter to the faithful, defining their duty in the coming election for members of the Landtag. The letter says they must vote for candidates who are ready to defend the rights of the church. The clergy are ordered to actively interfere in the contests, using their utmost influence to elect men who are resolved to give to God what is due. The worth of the clericals falls upon Cardinal Gilmbert, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, who is accused of having been duped by Prince Bismarck in negotiations and arrangements for Emperor William's reception at Rome.

Discussion of Dr. Mackenzie's book tends more and more to the discredit of the English doctor. Even the radical Vossische Zeitung, which has hitherto been the champion of Dr. Mackenzie, has ceased to defend him since the appearance of Professor Virchow's and Dr. Waldeyer's official report on the results of the post mortem examination of the remains of Emperor Frederick. Count Waldemar's politics are more than ever charged with infamable matter. The Emperor is implicated in both of Mackenzie's statements and in Giffen's line of defense. Spaarmann, publisher of the German edition of Mackenzie's book has written a deposition to the police, in which he states that the ex-Empress revised the original English proofs. This is accepted as true.

GEFFEN'S DEFENSE. Including the allegation that the ex-Empress knew he intended to publish extracts from the late Emperor's diary, is also held to be probable. The friends of the late Emperor are hopeful that the high character of the ex-Empress will vindicate him in the developments of the Giffen trial. Minister Friedberg, who is a fast friend of the ex-Empress, desires to resign, but will remain in office at her request. The semi-official press has refused his resignation and named Secretary Schelling as his successor. The Cologne Gazette, while admitting Dr. Friedberg's devotion to the Empress Frederick, denies that Prince Bismarck was his friend. The group surrounding Friedberg is getting so much strength it may soon have power to influence the abandonment of the prosecution of Professor Giffen. The charge against him as now defined is treasonable divulgence of documents. The least sentence it would be possible to inflict on conviction on this charge is two years' penal servitude. Emperor William is much less desirous that the trial should be proceeded with than is Prince Bismarck, whom the Emperor persuaded to direct the abandonment of the prosecution when vindictive action appeared to suit on himself.

The Landtag electoral excitement is on the increase, as is also the activity of the police.

SUPPRESSING MEETINGS. A socialistic reunion at which 3000 persons were present was recently held. The addresses made were pitiful in tone, though fervid, but the meeting was summarily closed because Herr Schlopp, editor of the Volks Tribune, criticized the electoral methods. The police made indiscriminate arrests. The coalition of free conservatives and nationalists progressers, and is certain to result in a homogenous majority in the Landtag, thus pleasing Prince Bismarck. The North German Gazette in an article written with special bearing on the election, discusses Emperor Frederick's domestic and foreign policy in order to show that the Proclamation of 1871 was a mistake in that the aspirations of Frederick had formed the basis of his policy as Emperor; for his

EXPERIENCE ON THE THRONE soon convinced him it would be utterly impossible to rule in accordance with his pet sentiments. The article suggests the concurrence of the present Emperor on the theory that liberal ideas are incompatible with monarchical functions.

The coming session of the Austrian Reichsrath, which is convened for Wednesday next, is awaited with keenest expectations as the opening of the final struggle of German liberal politics against the Czar and other Slavonic national politics. If the German liberals are defeated the unity of Austria will be imperiled. German elements are seeking incorporation with the German empire. The Czechs and the Croats insist upon home rule. The Clericals in Reichsrath are ardent home rulers, as autonomy in the Slavic provinces would secure them supremacy. The Czechs demand that Bohemia be constituted a kingdom and that the Emperor be crowned King at Prague. The Czech cabinet opposes the Czech policy of concession to the Nationalists with the might of despair, seeing that a Slavic triumph would involve disaster to the empire. Count Kuhnke disapproves Count Taaffe's over conciliation of the Slavists, especially as a serious menace to the German alliance. The vista of coming events in Austria discloses a convulsion between the opposing parties, the clergy of the Slavic ministry, violent internal commotions and continued complications in foreign relations. Emperor William aligned Count Taaffe with good cause.

A CHICAGO RIOT. The Ex Strikers Who Lost Their Place Making it Hot for the New Men.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 21.—Judging from the experiences of this afternoon and last night the imported conductors and drivers in the employ of the North Chicago Street Railway Company will continue to have, indefinitely, a hard road to travel. Fully 300 of the old hands are now out of work, mainly owing, they claim, to an unfair competition passed by President Hayes upon the agreement of last Sunday. These men and their sympathizers are intensely bitter in their denunciation of the new men. In addition to the outbreak after the Blaine procession last night there was another serious tumult this afternoon. Clearview avenue and Halsted street was the scene of the riot to-day. At this point huge timbers and loads of brick were suddenly and with no little show of system thrown across the street forming a series of obstructions resembling in some respects regulation barricades. The neighborhood is densely populated with working people, and these being idle Sunday, filled the sidewalks, windows and house tops. All the women passengers and several of the men on the car first to approach had been frightened off by the crowd of yelling boys before reaching the obstructed corner. A couple of strangers in the city, a reporter, the conductor and driver and two policemen acting as a guard were the only ones who remained. When the car was brought to a halt the air became black with missiles flying from house-tops and windows. The car was literally bombarded. Threats and imprecations of all kinds were as plentiful as missiles, the lead in this part of the affair being taken by a woman mixed in the mob. The riot virtually ended like the one of last night with the arrival of the timely patrol aided with the police. The crowds were dispersed without serious trouble, little or no paucity of heads being necessary on the part of the officers. The mob re-assembled immediately, however, when the wagon departed. A prisoner was rescued from two officers who were left behind, and the pair of police were being roughly handled when the wagon returned again, in the nick of time. So far as known no person was hurt seriously.

Shooting a Fray Among Brothers. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 21.—Near Falmouth yesterday four brothers named Draper and their brother-in-law John Gordon had a shooting fray in which Gordon was seriously and Richard Draper fatally wounded.

KILLED AND BURIED.

Ten Cars of a Crowded Excursion Train Returning From the Naples Fêtes Crushed by a Land Slide.

Ninety Corpses Taken From the Wreck With Two Cars Still Buried—The Emperor William at Potsdam.

Russian and British Steamers Collide and Both Go Down in Christiania Bay. Eighteen Men Drowned.

Italy. PASSENGER TRAIN BURIED. ROME, Oct. 21, 1888.

DISPATCHES from Potenza says ten cars of a train crowded with excursionists from the Naples fêtes were crushed in a remote portion of that district by a land slide consisting of about fifty metres of rock. The telegraph line being broken by the fall of rock help was delayed two hours. The scene that followed the disaster was horrible. The severely injured passengers and ninety corpses have been taken from the wreck. There are still two cars buried beneath the rock, and it is certain the list of dead will be increased. The work of excavation continues.

England. STEAMERS IN COLLISION. LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Russian steamer Archangel and the Glasgow steamer Nippon came into collision in Christiania bay and sank. The crew of the Neptune and eight of the crew of the Archangel were saved. The Captain and seventeen of the crew of the Archangel were drowned.

Lord Advocate of Scotland. LONDON, Oct. 21.—Mr. Robertson has been appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Russia. THE CZAR'S TOUR. St. Petersburg, Oct. 21.—The Czar and Czarina have arrived in Baku. The Czar laid the foundation stone of an orthodox Cathedral to-day. The royal couple then visited the baths works and received a number of deputations including one consisting of Turbomans. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

Germany. AT HOME AGAIN. BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The Emperor William has arrived at Potsdam. He was met at the station by the Empress and they drove together to the palace.

The City of Bremen formally entered the Zilveren to-day. The Burgomaster made a speech on the occasion.

The manufacturers of Saxony have met and unanimously passed resolutions declaring that the sugar bounties convention was incompatible with their interests and likely to injure the best sugar industry.

Austria. ROYALISTS AT THE CAPITAL. VIENNA, Oct. 21.—Prince Henry of Prussia arrived here to-day. He was met by the Emperor and the Crown Prince. The King of Wurtemberg has arrived in this city for the winter.

Spain. WILL SUMMON THE CORTES. MADRID, Oct. 21.—The Cabinet has decided to summon the Cortes to meet about the middle of November, and to submit to the Cortes the question of army reforms.

Switzerland. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. BERNE, Oct. 21.—Delegates from the socialist societies, at a meeting to-day, agreed upon the statutes of a new, united and thoroughly organized social Democratic party.

Hungary. NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING THE LOANS. PESTH, Oct. 21.—Negotiations between the Rothschild syndicate and Premier Tizsa concerning the conversion of Hungarian loans have been concluded.

France. A PAPER SEIZED. PARIS, Oct. 21.—The comic paper Grete has been seized for publishing an insulting caricature of the Emperor William in Italy.

To advance the Price of Coke. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 21.—Arrangements have been made for a meeting of coke producers this week when prices will be advanced to \$1.25 per ton, to take effect November 1. This slight increase in the wages of coke workers will probably follow the advance in the price of coke.

It is really surprising how people suffer month after month and year after year from constipation.

CONSTIPATION. When a regular habit of body can be secured without changing the diet or organizing the system, if they will only use

STATIONS. REGULATORY.

A Simple and Effective Vegetable Compound.

It is used Stimulates Liver Regulator for constipation, and always with double benefit. HIRSH'S LIVER LAXATIVE.

PREPARED BY J. H. ZEIGLER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.